

Atlantic 2084. We gave Alek no tasks concerning Veal. The possibility is not excluded that he may have already tied up with the neighbour. I consider it necessary to warn the neighbour. Please correct.

Grant.

9.8.45.

"Alek" is Professor Alan Nunn May, on whom we are also reporting, who, with Veall, was a member of the party of English scientists who came to Canada during 1943 to work on the atomic bomb project under the auspices of the National Research Council in Montreal. The "neighbour" is the pseudonym used by the Russians to refer to their secret police, the N.K.V.D. which in Canada is headed by Vitali Pavlov, the Second Secretary of the Embassy at Ottawa.

On August 22nd, 1945, "The Director" telegraphed to Zabotin in part as follows:—

11924.

22.8.45

To Grant.

1. Your 243.

We have here no compromising data against Veal, nevertheless the fact that he has in his hands a letter of recommendation from a corporant who was arrested in England (which he did not take care to destroy) compels us to refuse to have any contact with him whatsoever, the more so that many already call him "a Red".

To the neighbour he must surely be known; if not, inform him of the break in my instructions.

Warn Alek that he should have no conversations whatever with him about our work.

"A corporant" means "member of the Communist Party of any country except the Soviet Union itself". "Corporation" is the name used by the Russians for the Party itself.

In a book kept by Dr. Boyer in 1944, one page has the names "Norman Veall, Steinberg, Gerson".

[PF 7303/2.
Steinberg's] cover-name was "Berger" and Gerson's "Gray".

In speaking of the membership of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers, Dr. Boyer said:—

Q. And the executive consists of whom?

A. There are two others; there is Dr. P. R. Wallace, whom I have already mentioned as Chairman of the Montreal branch, and Norman Veall.

Q. Oh, you know him?

A. Yes.

Q. And what are his leanings?

A. Definitely L.P.P., Communist. He is British.

Shugar also knew Veall. Both were members of the Association as was Frank Chubb through whom as Carr reported to Rogov "the details will be cleared". Chubb testified in part:—

Q. It refers first of all to a man named Veall, whom I may say to you has appeared here and has given evidence before this Commission. Do you know Veall?

A. Yes, I know Mr. Veall.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. I have known him since the fall of 1943, I would say.

Q. How did you come to know him?

A. I met Mr. Veall in the course of the organization of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers.

Q. You are a member of that?

A. I am a member of their executive of the Montreal Branch.

Q. Are you a member of the Dominion executive or merely of the Montreal executive?

A. Merely of the Montreal branch.

Q. How long have you held a position on that executive?

A. I held the position from the time I was formally elected, which if I remember correctly was November, 1943, until I resigned prior to leaving for the United States.

Q. Did you hold any other position than that of a member of the executive; were you secretary?

A. I was Recording Secretary or Membership Secretary.

As to Chubb, Dr. Boyer said:—

Q. And what were his political affiliations?

A. Labour-Progressive.

Q. Communist?

A. Yes.

Q. Definitely so, I imagine?

A. Definitely so.

Veall also said as to Chubb:—

A. I knew Chubb was a member of the Labour-Progressive party and I am not sure whether he raised the possibility of my joining. I think Chubb is about the only member of the L.P.P., the only person I knew was a member of the L.P.P.

We find Chubb in association with other persons mentioned in this report who were not members of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. For instance in a note-book found in a trunk in Gerson's home the names "*Mrs. Benning, Bert Gerson, Mrs. Schlein, Chubb, Ben B.*" (Burman) "*Agatha*" (Chapman) "*Nightingale*" together on one page. Gerson said this was a list of persons who bought tickets for a raffle of Victory Bonds. As to this Chubb's evidence is:—

Q. It is rather astonishing that your name should be entered in Mr. Gerson's book, with a note that you had paid some money, and yet you never even heard of Gerson. Is that so?

A. That is right.

Q. Did you ever buy any Victory Bonds?

A. Yes, I bought Victory Bonds through the company that I worked for.

Q. What company was that?

A. The Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company.

Q. And when was that?

A. Oh, I bought them in the last two or three loans. I think you could check that with the company's records.

Q. To whom did you make your payments?

A. They were deducted from my salary.

Q. And you never came in touch with Gerson in connection with that matter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were they the only Victory Bonds you bought?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, in this same Exhibit, Mr. Chubb, under the heading *Victory Bonds \$50. Five tickets*, which we were told was a raffle, there are a number of names and one of them is Chubb and opposite that name is the word "Pd." Do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then on another page there is a list, and they are all numbered. No. 16 is *F. Chubb. Pd.* No. 18 is *Frank Ch. Pd.* No. 22 is *F. Chubb. Pd.* and No. 24 is *F. Chubb. Pd.* and 26 is *F. Chubb. Pd.*, if you do not know anything about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. In this list you are in pretty good company. There are a lot of names which have been mentioned here; and you know nothing about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. And equally you know nothing about how your name comes to be in a record in the Soviet Embassy?

A. That is correct.

The following further evidence of Chubb may be referred to:—

Q. Mr. Chubb, it may have come to your attention through the public press that certain original and secret documents from the Russian Embassy have been placed before this Royal Commission. In one of them your name is mentioned and it is in connection with that that we want you to assist the Commission, if you can. First of all, what is your present occupation?

A. Well, I am an organic chemist; I am presently a graduate student at the University of Southern California and I am also doing a little teaching at the time there.

Q. You went to California when?

A. I left Montreal on March 1.

Q. What year?

A. This year.

Q. You have been in California continuously since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You left here on the 1st March?

A. Yes.

Q. Prior to leaving for California what were you doing?

A. I was employed as a chemist with the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company.

Q. How long had you been with them?

A. Ten years; well, eleven years, since August, 1935.

Q. How old are you?

A. I am thirty-two years old.

- Q. Were you born in Montreal?
A. I was born in Quebec City.
Q. What present qualifications and degrees do you hold, Mr. Chubb?
A. I possess the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill University.
Q. And you got that in what year?
A. 1935.
Q. Are there various types of chemistry?
A. Well, there is organic chemistry and physical chemistry; then there is a distinction between the straight chemist and the chemical engineer.
Q. What description of yourself do you prefer?
A. I would be a chemist.

Chubb also deposed:—

- Q. Does the witness know Sam Carr?
A. No, sir.
.
Q. Do you know Fred Rose?
A. No, sir.
.
Q. Did you know Veall as a member of the Communist party?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you know him as a person interested in the ideology of the Communist party?
A. Not particularly.
.
Q. Are you a member of the Communist party?
A. No, sir.
Q. Could you be described as a Communist?
A. No, sir.
Q. The reason I am asking you this is that you have been described by witnesses before this Commission as a Communist. What have you to say to that?
A. I would say I am not a Communist.
Q. Have you any leanings toward or sympathy for Communism or Marxist ideologies?
A. No, not particularly.
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Q. Did you know Professor Allan Nunn May?

A. I did.

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Q. Did you know a man named David Shugar?

A. Yes, I knew Dr. Shugar.

Q. How did you come to know him?

A. In the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers.

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Q. You did say in your evidence a little earlier that you had either read or listened to some Marxist doctrines, did you not?

A. I don't recall it.

Q. You do not recall saying that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, did you?

A. Well, I have read — the only thing — no, I can't recall any outright Marxist literature. I am quite a reader and a student; at least I have read various books on politics and I might have read — perhaps I have read some things which might be called —

Q. Mr. Chubb, you did the reading and I did not, and I have asked you whether you read any Marxist literature or documents?

A. Yes.

Q. You have? All right. Have you done that reading once, or more than once?

A. I would say once.

Q. Just once?

A. Yes.

Q. And when was that?

A. Oh, I would say in about — maybe six or seven years ago.

Q. And what was it you read?

A. It was some extract, I believe, of Karl Marx. I don't recall exactly.

Q. Where did you get it?

A. I bought it at a bookstore.

Q. In Montreal?

A. Yes.

Q. When you were at McGill?

A. No, sir; subsequent to that.

Q. What year would that be?

A. Oh, 1936 or 1937, possibly.

Q. Do you remember the name of the store?

A. No, sir.

Q. What aroused your interest?

A. I just thought I would like to read something about it.

We think the evidence of Veall and Boyer as to Chubb's views is correct. We also think the statement in the Embassy record that Chubb did know Sam Carr and that the "*details would be cleared up*" through Chubb is correct. Chubb, in our opinion, was not a trustworthy witness.

Returning to the document headed "Task No. 2, 15.6.45", Veall deposed that from the beginning of 1939 he worked in the Meteorological Service of the Air Ministry in England until December, 1941, when he was transferred to the atomic energy project, coming to Canada in January 1943. Veall's work was concerned with the production of glass instruments. Veall testified:—

Q. Now, then, was Dr. May, Allan Nunn May, a member of the mission?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you known him in England?

A. Yes, he was working on the project at Cambridge when I was working there.

Q. What are your associations with the Communist Party at any time or at any place?

A. Well, back in 1937 — 1938, I am not quite sure which year it was, I did associate with some organization known as the Young Communist League. A number of my school friends were in it and during the summer holidays I used to go to camp or cycling on week ends. I was about eighteen at the time. I should point out that at that time I was studying for my degree at evening classes and it was just a question that most of the people, at least some of my school friends, were in the Young Communist League and I was connected with them about three months.

Q. You mean you were a member of the League for that time?

A. Yes.

Q. And only for about three months, you say?

A. I would estimate it at that. It was only the time I went around with these people — it was during the summer holiday months.

Q. Did you then dissociate yourself from the Young Communist League?

A. Well, I still maintained contact with one or two of my friends.

Q. Did you as a member of the Young Communist League for the time you belonged to it pay a membership fee?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you discontinue paying a membership fee to the Young Communist League?

A. I cannot say whether it was a weekly or monthly fee, I cannot remember now, but when I stopped going around with them I stopped paying my fee.

Q. What was the amount of the fee, do you recall?

A. I cannot remember the exact fee. It was something purely nominal, 3d. a week, or something like that.

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Q. How many members would there be in that particular branch, Mr. Veall?

A. I would think at that time there was about fifteen or twenty people, and their ages ranged from sixteen to about twenty.

Q. Had it a name? Was it called any particular name?

A. The Hendon Branch of the Young Communist League.

Q. Did you ever hold office in it yourself?

A. No, I did not hold any official office.

Q. Do you know what those weekly payments were used for; can you tell us anything about it?

A. Well, part of them were retained by the branch and the rest went to the head offices and went to support a newspaper.

Q. What was the name of the paper?

A. *The Challenge*. From what I can gather, as far as finance goes, practically every meeting I went to there was always a collection, either to pay the rent of the room or to send more money to *The Challenge*. They never had enough money.

Q. That is in addition to the 3d. per week, there were requests for money each time you foregathered?

A. And then always there were collections of money for the dependents of the men in the International Brigade and collections for medical supplies for Spain and China, and so forth. I can assure you it was quite an expensive business.

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Q. That group to which you belonged, did it make any report to the Communist Party in Moscow?

A. Certainly not.

Q. To whom was the money sent?

A. It went to the National office in London.

Q. In London?

A. Yes.

Q. And the National office in London had connections with Moscow?

A. Yes, I assume so.

Q. So indirectly Moscow knew of the existence of your group?

A. Certainly.

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Q. Then Exhibit 19-D goes on:—

At the present time we would wish to know with more detail regarding Veale, and it is therefore desirable that you enlighten us in written form for the next meeting (15th July, 1945) on the following.

I would like you to keep in your mind those dates. The first one when the task was assigned to Sam Carr, is the 15th June, 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. One month later. These meetings were being held at regular intervals. So on the 15th July Carr was to report to Rogov on the following questions:—

(a) Does Veale actually work in the Meteorological Service of the Royal Air Force in Cambridge, and has his sojourn in Canada a direct connection to his service in England.

That was the first thing Carr was to find out. That is, at the time while you were working in Canada, at that time were you still connected with the Meteorological Service in England, and what was the relationship between what you had been doing in England with what you were doing in Canada? When you came over here on this mission did you still remain attached to the service that you were with in England?

A. Yes, the atomic energy project.

Q. And the work that you were doing in Canada was a continuation of the work you had been doing in England?

A. Yes.

Q. That was the first thing that Carr was to find out and report to Rogov. The second is:—

If these data are confirmed then try to draw Veale out in frank conversation and put the straight question to him: 'What does he want from you?'

Then on the margin this is written, Mr. Veall:—

The details will be explained through the Engineer Chubb, a chemist, . . . friend of Sam.

That is a friend of Sam Carr.

And also through Debouz, both along the lines of trade unions.

First of all, did you know a man named Chubb?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is he?

A. He is — I met him as a member of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers.

Q. He is not an Englishman?

A. No.

Q. And you met him after you came to Canada?

A. Yes, I met him about eighteen months ago.

Q. In Montreal?

A. In Montreal.

Q. Under what circumstances did you meet him, in connection with the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you join that organization?

A. Actually I took an active part in the formation of that Association. That would be in something like July of 1944, I think.

Q. And did Chubb attend that meeting?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that the first time you had met him?

A. That was the first time I had met him. I think before that meeting there had been one or two informal meetings in Dr. Boyer's house, which were attended by the people whose names I have mentioned.

Q. Was Chubb at any of those?

A. Chubb was at one or two of those. I cannot remember who introduced him.

Q. Then I come back to Exhibit 19-D:—

The details will be cleared (or explained) through engineer Chub—

That is Frank Chubb?

A. Yes.

Q. —a chemist — friend of Sam —
that is Sam Carr.

—and also through Debouz —

The evidence before the Commission is that *Debouz* is the cover name for Fred Rose.

A. Yes, so I hear.

Q. Do you know Fred Rose?

A. I have met him twice.

As stated in Zabotin's telegram of August 9th, 1945, Veall did visit the Soviet Embassy in connection with the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers.

Q. Having started your correspondence with Volenko, did you from time to time see him at the Embassy?

A. I never saw him at the Embassy except on the occasion of this official reception. And one day last summer — and again I cannot give you the date — he was in Montreal. He used to send — when we established contact, he used to send me Soviet scientific journals; I have about two or three hundredweight of them at home, and he happened to be in Montreal and he called me up on the telephone and said he had a couple of parcels of books for me, and I met him at the Windsor Hotel and we had lunch together.

Q. On how many occasions have you been in the Russian Embassy?

A. Once.

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Q. Had you met outside of the Embassy —?

A. Perhaps before you go on with that, I also met Volenko some three or four months ago. We had lunch together at the Chateau Laurier.

Q. Just the two of you?

A. Yes.

Q. What month would that be, Mr. Veall?

A. Probably February.

Q. That was in February of this year?

A. Yes.

Q. Lunch with Volenko?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the occasion of that?

A. I happened to be passing through Ottawa, and there were one or two points I wanted to discuss with him, chiefly in connection with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. As you know, the Russians did not co-operate in that, and I was rather anxious to find out why the Russians were not co-operating; and also being rather interested in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and again the Russians were not co-operating in that, and I wanted to try and find out the reasons.

Q. Did you find out?

A. To get any information out of Volenko was the most difficult thing I have ever come across.

Q. Did you find out?

A. He just would not talk.

Q. And you got nothing?

A. He just wouldn't talk.

Q. You got nothing?

A. No.

The endorsement on *Task No. 2* that "*the details will be cleared up . . . along trade union lines*" should be read in connection with the following evidence of Veall.

Q. Coming back to Exhibit 19-D, the memo that I was reading:—

The details will be cleared (or explained) through engineer Chub, friend of Sam, and also through Debouz—

I told you *Debouz* is really Fred Rose.

—both along the lines of trade unions.

Does that mean anything to you, "along the lines of trade unions"?

A. Frank Chubb, I believe, who was a member of a trade union; that is, the Association of Technical Employees.

Q. And the British Association of Scientific Workers, you told us, became a trade union in 1941?

A. In 1940, I think; and affiliated to the Trade Union Congress in 1941.

Q. And was there a discussion as to whether the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers should become a trade union?

A. Yes.

The common membership of Veall and Chubb in the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers was the contact through which Chubb would communicate with Veall.

We return to Veall's evidence:—

Q. You see, Moscow says that you have this in your own hands, and one of the reasons that they were apparently afraid to work you here was because you had this letter and had shown it to somebody. What could that be?

A. Well, I have quite a lot of books and papers and so forth, some of which I brought from England. Several people have told me, in fact May himself, in a conversation which could be the only one referred to there, told me that I was rather foolish to be so outspoken in my political opinions.

Q. May told you that?

A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of fact, you were pretty outspoken, were you not, in your political opinions?

A. Yes.

Q. And those political opinions were ones which, without a great deal of difficulty, could be designated as Red?

A. Well, put it this way; I would not be offended if anybody called me a Red.

Q. Would you be offended if anybody called you a Communist?

A. No, in fact, except that I don't believe that it is an undesirable label on a person. In my own case, my political views change from day to day. I might read a new book, and I like to consider each question on its merits and form an opinion on all the facts I have. If I read a book by somebody and got more facts, I might modify my opinion accordingly. I think it would be fair to say in general I am. I would say that a Communist would closely correspond with my political sympathies, at least the basis of Marxism.

Q. At least what?

A. At least I could call myself a Marxist.

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Q. Let us go back to Exhibit 20-F for a few minutes.

Alec reported to us that he met Norman Veale (he was at his home).

The address given in the same telegram is 2870 Van Horne, Apartment 5. Is that your address?

A. That is my address.

Q. The telephone is Atlantic 2084?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your age?

A. I was born in 1919; that makes me twenty-seven.

Q. You are married?

A. Yes.

Q. You have one child?

A. Yes.

Q. So that information was accurate?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, Alec is reporting, do you see, and it is quite conceivable Sam Carr was using May to get information from or about you.

Veale works in the laboratory of the Montreal Branch of the Scientific Research Council.

That was correct at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. *Where he is in charge of the preparation of experimental glass recipients and such other glass work.*

Is that an accurate statement?

A. Partly. It is not a description I would apply to my work. I am working on measuring instruments. The word "recipient" is rather —

Q. You have to bear in mind this is a translation from a Russian document written by a man who probably is not familiar with technical language. It is substantially correct, is it?

A. Yes.

Q. *He arrived from England in 1943.*

That is correct?

A. Yes.

Q. *In England he was a member of the party for several years.*

You say that you were a member for several months?

A. Yes, of the Young Communist League.

Q. Of the Young Communist League, yes. Do you see a distinction between it and the Communist Party?

A. Definitely, I think so.

Q. You definitely think so?

A. There is a distinction.

Q. What is the distinction?

A. For one thing they are completely separate organizations, and apart from that the Young Communist League, at least at the time I was in it, was largely just a youth club, more a social organization.

Q. We have evidence here before the Commission that in Russia there is the official Communist Party and in addition to that there is the Komsomol, which is the Young Communist League.

A. Yes.

Q. The organization in England was similar?

A. I would say so.

Q. Apparently?

A. Yes.

Q. And you did not belong to the Communist Party in England but you belonged to the Young Communist League for a period?

A. Yes.

Q. These people say for several years, but you told us this morning for several months. But you did keep in contact with a number of your friends who were members and who continued as members of the Young Communist League. That is correct, is it not?

A. Yes, and of course when I was at Cambridge my natural inclinations I think tended to gravitate toward the left wing circles. That is to say, I knew quite a few Communists in Cambridge, and one or two at least were close friends of mine and continued to work in the same lab.

Q. Were any of those men with whom you came in contact in England Russians?

A. No.

Q. They were all native British?

A. Yes.

Q. I would rather understand, Mr. Veall, that having the views you had or the associations you had in connection with the Young Communist League in 1938, and having your present views, and having had those views more or less throughout the period you

would be in association with persons holding similar views throughout that period?

A. That is correct.

Q. Even though you were not a member of the Party?

A. Yes.

Q. But you were in close association with other Communists and other Communist organizations even though you were not a member?

A. I never had time for any association with any organization whatsoever. The only people I had association with were people I met in the course of my work or neighbours or people I have met at school.

Q. Individuals?

A. Yes.

Q. But you tended naturally to gravitate toward persons holding views similar to your own?

A. Yes.

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Q. How often did you meet Allan Nunn May apart from your contact with him in your work?

A. I first met May in Cambridge. I only saw him in contact with my work. I used to see him at meetings of the Association of Scientific Workers in England. When we came to Canada he was working on the same floor as I was and I naturally saw him if I met him in the lab. At that time the whole team knew each other fairly well. I did not associate much with him socially.

Q. On one occasion at least May came to your house. How often did that happen?

A. That is when we first came over, but then about — I would say the 1st January, 1943, after we had got settled. May was an instructor of the University of London and I was studying for my degree at the University, and I naturally went to him for advice and assistance with my studies and he used to come to my house on an average of about once a week or so to spend an evening with me tutoring in physics.

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Q. *Alec expressed himself in the negative.*

Alec reported that you occupied a minor position and that you knew very little. Do you care to make any comment on that statement?

A. Minor position, I think, is correct. I know very little officially of what is going on in the project, but unofficially I have a pretty good idea of what is going on. I know pretty nearly all the divisions. My situation in the lab is that when somebody in one of the other divisions wants to do an experiment he comes along to me to talk about a particular instrument. Usually the instrument needs to be tailor-made for the experiment, designed to suit his requirements, and he has to tell me what his requirements are before I can design the instrument for him, and consequently I have a pretty good idea of what the experiment is.

Q. So that May was slightly depreciating the knowledge that you had available when he reported that you knew very little?

A. As I say, I had very little to do with May apart from my work. May was rather a senior man and I am a junior man in the lab. and we do not move in the same social circles.

Q. Would this be right: May would have more technical information with regard to the atomic project?

A. May would have access to practically every document in the lab. where I had no access to documents. I picked up quite a bit of information there in the course of my work.

Q. In other words, anybody who wanted to know anything about the atomic project could get all you knew from May himself?

A. Yes.

Q. Then we come to the next sentence, which is a rather significant one, Mr. Veall.

Moreover he — that is you — is inclined to be careless as he started the conversation in the presence of his wife.

Alec has reported about your qualifications, your source of knowledge, and he has also reported that you are inclined to be careless because you started a conversation in the presence of your wife. This is what I put to you: there would be no reason why you should not start a conversation in the presence of your wife except for the fact that May was coaching you, as it were?

A. That was until 1943, of course.

Q. But not since then?

A. May has visited my house rather occasionally.

Q. Your house in Montreal?

A. Yes.

Q. At this address?

A. He used to come to dinner, occasionally.

Q. Can you suggest why it is that Colonel Zabotin is reporting that May suggests that you were careless because you started a conversation in the presence of your wife? That would indicate on the face of it that there was a conversation between you and May of a secret character that any third person, even your wife, should not hear. Can you throw any light on that at all?

A. As you know, since the atomic bomb dropped there has been considerable discussion. I mean, you have only to look at the various journals. The whole question of secrecy in connection with the atomic project and so forth — when any atomic scientists get together there is sure to be conversation on something not to be mentioned. I mean, it has been the opinion of most scientists that it is going to be impossible to keep the secret. You cannot keep scientific information secret because it will be discovered anyway. It may be — I mean May has been to our house and certainly the chief topic of conversation going on in our circle, in all our group, when one or more people get together, is atom politics, as we call it.

Q. Do you remember the day the atomic bomb was dropped first?

A. It was about August, was it? Of course, you know, this whole business has been discussed about a year before that in the lab.

Q. I realize that.

A. It was an open subject of discussion.

Q. This report, Exhibit 20-F, to Moscow is dated 9th August, 1945. Does that relate it in your mind to the date of the dropping of the atomic bomb?

A. No, I do not think so.

Q. So that your suggestion to the Commission is that the reference to carelessness must refer to some talk that you and May had about the atomic bomb?

A. Quite possible.

Q. Then it goes on to say that you are well known in the laboratory "as a Red". Then it gives your age and we have checked on that. I think you said you have never made any secret of your Communist ideas or leanings or whatever way you want to put it?

A. Yes.

Q. In fact, Dr. Boyer swore here that you were definitely a Communist.

A. Yes.

Q. That does not meet with any negative response from you?

A. Well, as I say, the way of defining it; I am certainly not a member of the Communist Party. Putting it this way: for any definition as far as you are concerned, you can call me a Communist. I am suggesting a distinction, but I have rather private distinctions of my own.

Q. When Professor Boyer was expressing his opinion here that you were a Communist, it was his opinion?

A. Yes, and I think he was justified in saying that.

The information concerning Veall in the documents in the Embassy is shown by Veall's own evidence to be substantially correct. We think that that and the following evidence given by Veall indicates the trustworthiness of the statement in Zabolin's telegram that *He asked the opinion of Alek: is it worth while for him (Veale) to hand over information on the atomic bomb.* Veall deposed:—

Q. Let me put this question to you. Assuming that you had met Rogov and Rogov had asked you to turn over to him information that you had got working in the National Research Council and which was secret, would you have turned it over to him?

A. I do not think I would.

Q. Have you any doubt in your mind as to whether you would or not?

A. Well, it would naturally depend on the circumstances and the situation at the time.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Well, it is rather difficult to sort of just say you would do this. I cannot say quite categorically "No." There may be some doubt in my mind, but certainly if somebody had approached to me in the last six or twelve months to hand over information of this nature I most certainly would not have done it, because I believe that we have to put an end to secrecy in scientific work and —

Q. You believe what?

A. We have to put an end to secrecy in scientific work and that there is no official organization being set up for the purpose of international scientific co-operation under the United Nations Organization. I have done quite a lot of work on the study of

that question since the idea was first mooted over a year ago and I feel I could do very much more good and ultimately get very much more scientific information from the U.S.S.R. if I were to work to build up and to help in building up this international organization in the United Nations Organization.

Q. Would you say in that period you mentioned if somebody had asked you that you would or would not have given it?

A. I would definitely have not.

Q. Why do you limit it to that period?

A. Because prior to that period I might have had some doubt in my mind as to the moral justification of holding out information which might have helped to shorten the war. After all, I have a brother in the army and a lot of my friends were being killed during the war. I have also had the unpleasant experience of digging dead children out of bombed buildings and if I felt anything I could do would help shorten the war I might have possibly done it.

Q. Regardless of any oath of secrecy you might have taken?

A. I have no oath of secrecy.

Q. You were working without any oath of secrecy?

A. I am employed by the British Government and when you join the British Government on secret work you sign a declaration that you have read the Official Secrets Act.

Q. Then substitute that in my question. Notwithstanding that undertaking, that acknowledgement, you would still have given the information?

A. I think I can honestly say I might have given that information, assuming that I had any information that was worth giving.

In our opinion this evidence indicates that Veall did not communicate information with respect to the atomic work for the reason that the Russians designedly did not ask him.

SECTION IV. 2

"SURENSEN"

One of the Exhibits is a page from a small, personal, notebook kept in his own handwriting by Colonel Zabotin. It is one of several pages, which are all exhibits, in which he put down information given to him by Sokolov and Koudriavtzev about the groups which were functioning before his arrival. The notes were obviously made at different times and were added to by Zabotin himself from other sources. Probably they became unnecessary after the system instituted by Rogov of maintaining a file on each agent had been put into full operation. Zabotin gave the pages, torn from his notebook, to Gouzenko with instructions that they be destroyed.

The Exhibit deals with what was called the "Second Group" or the "Ottawa-Toronto" group, of which the Organizer was Sam Carr who lived in Toronto, while the members, Benning, Adams, Poland and *Surensen* lived in Ottawa.

A portion of the notes reads as follows:

4. **Surensen. He works in the Naval Department. He works in Intelligence. Used to give material on the construction of ships. He has left for overseas.**

This is followed by a note which applies to "Surensen" and Poland who is mentioned in the same exhibit:

Both worked up to April. Did not work for us directly but for Sam's Organization.

"Sam" is Sam Carr.

The reference is clearly to a person who was in the Navy and in the Intelligence Service. There was no person named Surensen in the Navy. There are two Sorensens, both Lieutenants, in the Navy, but only one in the Intelligence Service. This is a Lieutenant Henning I. Sorensen whose history follows.

Henning Ingemann Sorensen born in Copenhagen, Denmark, came to Canada first on May 5th, 1929. In 1937 he served as a liaison officer in Spain between Dr. Bethune's hospital group and the Spanish Republican Army during the Spanish Civil War. After about a year of this service he returned to Canada in January 1938. In April 1940 he became naturalized. His certificate is dated the 11th of April, 1940. In July, 1940, he left Canada and spent the next two years in South America, returning to Canada on November 6th, 1942.

He applied at once to join the Navy receiving his commission November 23rd, 1942. After a month's course at Halifax he returned to Ottawa and was attached to the Operational Intelligence centre at Naval Headquarters. He is an accomplished linguist speaking Danish, English, French, Spanish and German and having a certain knowledge of the Scandinavian languages other than Danish, and of Portuguese.

The Operational Intelligence Division was mainly concerned with enemy operations, the whereabouts of enemy U-boats and so forth. In the section in which he was working he would acquire information of a highly secret nature, and most of it is still highly secret.

Sorensen served in this Division a little over a year when he requested to be moved to some other branch where his knowledge of languages would be of greater use. At that time a joint-service scheme was being set up to provide Intelligence Officers to serve in prisoners-of-war camps in Canada but it was not ready to function at that time.

He was given a temporary appointment with the Director of Trade Division and was attached to the Convoy Section which handled all convoy movements, orders, special directives from Headquarters concerning routing—routing being the main consideration. He served in this Division for three months until May 1944 when he was lent to the Army and went into the Psychological Warfare Division. He was then sent to England on a short training course in this work and was away approximately 45 days in September and October 1944. On his return he was attached to the Farnham Internment Camp where he has remained. His work at this camp has been concerned mainly with the classifying of German prisoners of war, according to their political leaning, and re-educating the prisoners.

It should be mentioned that his duties would at no time require him to possess or acquire any information about the "construction of ships".

Sorensen, after reading in a newspaper the part of the Exhibit (which was made public in the Third Interim Report of this Commission) referring to "Surenson", asked to be heard before the Commission. His evidence was taken; he stated that if the Exhibit referred to him he had done none of the things referred to in it, he did not know Sam Carr, and was at a complete loss to understand the entry if it did refer to him.

The documents brought by Gouzenko have been proved to be substantially accurate, allowance being made for clerical errors, and errors in verbal transmission referred to in other cases dealt with elsewhere in this report. The document states that a Naval Officer in the Intelligence Service, and one who at some time left for overseas had been a member of "Sam's

Group", had worked for Sam's Organization, had furnished materials about construction of ships, and had worked up to April of 1943 at least.

The question is whether this applied to Henning I. Sorensen or to some other person?

It has been pointed out that the witness Sorensen was not required to have any knowledge about construction of ships in the course of his work, but other agents were furnishing materials which they were not required to have, and which they should not have had, but which they were in a position to get in one way or another.

We had to ask then what information about the construction of ships would be likely to be wanted by the Russians, where could it be obtained and would Sorensen have access to it? The evidence is that the Navy had developed certain types of war-vessels especially suitable for use in certain waters and climates, and that information about these designs would be of value to the Russians; and this probably was what they wished to know about. It was also shown that information about these designs was readily available to a man in Sorensen's position and that no comment would be made if he sought it out. This evidence was placed before Sorensen and he said:

"Personally I do not know how easy it would have been for me to get access to the files of the Naval Construction Department. In Naval Intelligence we did not have much contact with the other Departments. The only files I have ever drawn affected my own work and I actually don't know how correct the statements of _____ are as to the facility with which one could get these documents. I have never been in the Naval Construction Section. I do not know who worked there."

In the Exhibit the name "Sorensen" immediately follows a note on "Polland" identified as F. W. Poland who is the subject of report by this Commission. The names are linked together as already shown. Sorensen met Poland when he entered the Intelligence Branch and their work brought them into contact. We have mentioned that Sorensen came voluntarily before the Commission after he had seen the Exhibit previously referred to in the newspapers. He said:

"I noticed it" (the third Interim Report) "said about Squadron Leader Poland or Polland that he worked in Toronto. Then further down there was a note that Poland worked in Toronto in '42 in April and May. That would indicate, at least, to an outsider, that that was written in '42 in the summer. It was at a time when I was down in South America."

When told that the portion of the exhibit referring to "Surenson" could not have been written in 1942 he said, "That is too bad". The record continues:

Q. In fact it is practically impossible it could have been written before August 1943.

A. I mean I just read the newspaper and I said to myself: "At least in that respect I can prove off the bat that was not me."

Q. Assuming that this was written in August 1943 can you make any suggestion that would throw any light?

A. In August 1943; what was I doing in August 1943? I was in Operational Intelligence. I certainly did not have anything to do with the construction of ships or anything of that kind.

Zabotin did not come to Canada until June 1943. It is inconceivable that he should have written these notes before he came. The men from whom he would get his information, Koudriavtzev and Sokolov, were in Canada. The internal evidence shows that the notes were probably compiled at different times and added to as more information was obtained. Some of them would appear to have been copied textually either from written memoranda given to Zabotin by Koudriavtzev or Sokolov or some other person.

This is shown by the references to Poland and Sorensen. The original note or original information relating to Poland must have been recorded by some one in May or June 1942 when Poland was being transferred to Ottawa from Toronto. It could not have been copied or written by Zabotin before June 1943 for reasons already given. The informant records that Poland had given a map of the training schools and that he was not then working.

The note about "Surenson" also could not have been written by Zabotin before June 1943. The first three sentences could have been written any time between then and September 1944 or later. The last sentence "Left for overseas", could not have been written before September 1944 if it applies to H. I. Sorensen because he did not leave for his special course in England until September 1944.

In our opinion the notes made by Zabotin were made from various earlier notes made by various people at different times, and from verbal information from the same sources, and were added to by himself from time to time. Rogov's system of keeping a separate file on each agent, which he instituted in January 1945, and put into operation over the following months,

would render Zabotin's "bookkeeping" unnecessary, although it was not until August 1945 that he instructed Gouzenko to destroy the sheets.

We now come to the balance of the memorandum, "Did not work for us directly but for Sam's organization". How then did they work? The answer we think appears in the Exhibit. One of the "organization" was Benning, upon whom we are also reporting, who appears in the Exhibit under his cover name *Foster*. Benning contacted with Zheveinov (*Martin*) and is significantly marked by Zabotin as "our", meaning he was one of Zabotin's organization too.

Now Sorensen knew Benning well, as did Poland. He told us that he first met Benning in Montreal after he came back from Spain in connection with the Spanish Committee or the Civil Liberties Union. When Sorensen came to Ottawa it was Benning who got him a room in a house "and the landlady there is a sister of his (Benning's) on Sunnyside."

It is apparent from the desk telephone finder and a notebook, both kept by Benning, that the latter kept in close touch with Sorensen. In the notebook there is the entry "Henning" followed by three telephone numbers, two being struck out, no doubt as there was a change in Sorensen's location, while the telephone finder has the entry "Sorensen" followed by two numbers, one having been struck out.

While the limited facts as to the post in the navy occupied by the "Sorensen" described by Colonel Zabotin, and his departure overseas, do describe facts equally applicable to the witness Sorensen, we do not feel certain that the name "Sorensen" is an actual and not a cover name. It is to be noted that Gouzenko knows nothing about this person beyond what appears in the Embassy document. He testified:

Q. Do you know Sorensen?

A. This is the only time I saw it.

Q. That is the only time you saw that name?

A. Yes, in this exhibit.

Q. You do not know whether it is a real name or a cover or nickname?

A. No.

Accordingly, in discharging the duty laid upon us by the terms of Order in Council P.C. 411 to "inquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated, directly or indirectly, secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be inimical to the safety and interests of Canada, to the agents of a Foreign Power and the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding such

communication", so far as this witness is concerned we report that we are unable to say he has so communicated.

We have been under the necessity of scrutinizing the facts relating to the witness in discharging our duty under the Order in Council, and the witness' request to be heard and to have his case passed upon by us.

SECTION IV. 3

JACK ISADORE GOTTHEIL, Montreal

In the document headed "Task No. 2 of 15.6.45" referred to in Section III. 8 on David Shugar and elsewhere in this Report, which document comes from Sam Carr's dossier in the Embassy and is addressed to *Frank*, one of the cover-names for Carr, there is the following paragraph:—

3. **How does the matter stand with Captain Gotthell (Kingston); where is he at present, and are there possibilities to use him in our work.**

Opposite this there is a note in Rogov's writing, which is evidently Carr's answer to the above query:—

He was transferred from the college to a training unit in Brit. Columbia for political considerations. He now is in the stage of demobilization.

Captain Gottheil was born on July 2, 1917 at Lachine, Quebec, of a Polish father and Russian mother. Originally an artillery officer, he transferred to the Canadian Infantry in or about January 1945 and for that purpose took a course at Brockville Training-School where he remained, as he says, until May or June 1945, and then went out to Vernon, B.C. for further training. He was at this latter post for about five weeks, returning to Montreal, where his wife lived. From there he went to Winnipeg. In 1943 had been in Kingston where he took a military intelligence course.

Gottheil said that while he had heard Sam Carr speak he did not think he had met him.

The relevant evidence given by this man is as follows:—

- Q. That is what I am trying to get at. You see, there was some reason, quite obviously some reason for considering you as a possibility, no matter how remote. What we want to find out is what that reason was?
- A. I cannot—I do not know particularly what I could say—I cannot—I know definitely I have never expressed anything of that sort.

Q. Let me put it this way: first of all, are your own political ideologies Communist?

A. I do not know how you would describe them.

Q. Well, supposing you tell the Commission what your own political ideologies are?

A. I am interested in what is going on.

Q. I think we all are.

A. Yes, I know. I am—you read the various things, liberal journals and so on.

Q. Would this be a fair way to put it? Your own leanings are toward, we will start off with, socialism of some kind?

A. Well, I mean that is a broad definition. Well, shall we say along in certain platforms put forward by—

Q. If you know what you mean, I do not. Are you sympathetic with the views of the Labour-Progressive Party?

A. With the left wing, if you want to put it, left-wing liberalism.

Q. I do not want to put it any way. I am trying to get you to put it. Are you sympathetic with the views of the Labour-Progressive Party?

A. I do not know whether I would put it sympathetic.

Q. How would you put it?

A. I may—I mean—I know that there are certain proposals made, there are certain interests that one does tend to, or rather that one recognizes the C.C.F. and Labour Party in Britain—

Q. Perhaps we can get it from another point of view. This is all directed to trying to find out why the Russians thought that you, an officer in the Canadian forces, might probably—that is all they put it at—be used by them in their work of getting, improperly and dishonestly, some information that you might have in the course of your duties. The only reason I am asking you about your political ideology is because I want to find out if there was any reason or even a suspicion that you might help them. The primary thing that we want to find out before this Commission is who the person was who was going to come to you some day and say, "Now, Captain Gottheil, we want you to work in this organization and get information to pass on to Russia." My question is directed to this. Have you at any time given expression to political ideas that

would justify anybody in saying, "Now, here is a man we can use in our organization." You see what we are trying to do?

A. I appreciate that, sir. I don't know—I mean in the course of time statements that one makes may be interpreted by some as saying, "There is somebody they want to use to work for them."

Q. And are you about to be demobilized?

A. Within about a month or so, sir, I believe.

Q. Has there been a possibility of your being demobilized before this?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have ever discussed it with anybody?

A. I did. The question of demobilization—I did bring it up last August.

Q. August of 1945?

A. August of 1945. I wanted to get back to school, sir, but they pointed out to me I couldn't and I was held on and frozen.

Q. Whom did you take it up with?

A. My superior officer in Winnipeg, sir.

Q. Who was that?

A. Captain Patrick.

Q. Where is your home?

A. Montreal, sir.

Q. Are you married?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does your wife live in Montreal?

A. That is right, sir.

Q. And did in 1945?

A. That is right, sir.

Q. Throughout the year?

A. Right, sir.

Q. And she would be familiar in 1945 with your desire to be discharged?

A. That is right, sir.

Q. And you went out to Vernon, you think, towards the end of May, 1945?

A. It was the end of May, sir, the middle of May, the second or third week of May.

Q. And did you have the idea of perhaps obtaining your discharge shortly after V-E Day?

A. That was after V-J Day, sir.

Q. I asked you if you had that intention shortly after V-E Day?

A. No, sir, not after V-E Day.

Q. When would you say you first formed the idea to obtain your discharge if you could?

A. That was about the second day after a routine order came out saying that personnel who wanted to go back to college, or who could get back to college, could be discharged.

Q. And that was when?

A. That was about—I would say the second or third week of August, just prior to the opening of the college term.

Q. You spoke of having been to Burman's. Have you been there once or more than once?

A. I have been there about—I would say about two occasions or so.

Q. Two occasions or so?

A. About twice, sir, I think.

Q. It might be more than twice?

A. It could be, sir.

Q. And what could it be at the maximum?

A. I think I have been up there—I would say about on three occasions, and leave it at that.

Q. And your wife also?

A. I think she was up with me once. I think we were up one evening.

Q. And during what period did these visits to Burman's take place?

A. That would be in the last two or three months.

Q. That would be all in 1946?

A. 1946, yes, sir.

Q. Did you know Burman before that?

A. I had met him before, sir, as I pointed out, through the Y.

Q. When did you meet him for the first time?

A. At the Y, sir—about 1940.

Q. When you were transferred to Vernon, British Columbia, where were you?

A. I was at Brockville, sir, was posted at Brockville.

Q. Brockville was a training establishment?

A. That is right, sir.

- Q. Well then, it would be right to describe you or refer to you in connection with Kingston if a person had known you when you were at Kingston, would it not?
- A. I am sorry, sir—
- Q. I say it would be not inaccurate to put "Kingston" after your name, in brackets, if a person was making a note on you, if that person had known that at one time you had been stationed at Kingston for some weeks? That would not be inaccurate?
- A. Well, I have been there. I had been stationed at Kingston.
- Q. All right. I say it would not be inaccurate if a person was making a note with regard to Captain Gottheil to put "Kingston" after the name if that person had known that you had been stationed at Kingston? I say that would not be inaccurate, would it?
- A. I imagine not.
- Q. And it would not be inaccurate either to say that you were being transferred to a training detail in British Columbia in May of 1945?
- A. In May, 1945, sir, that I was going out to Vernon—
- Q. That you were being transferred to a training detail in British Columbia; that would not be inaccurate in May of 1945?
- A. In May of 1945, yes, I went out to—
- Q. Will you listen to my question? My question is—and I put it to you for the third time—that it would not be inaccurate to have referred to you as being transferred to a training detail in British Columbia in May, 1945?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You say that would be inaccurate? It would not be inaccurate?
- A. No, I am sorry, sir.
- Q. And in August of 1945 if a person knew that you were desirous of getting your discharge and had taken it up with your superior officer, to say that you were in the process of demobilization, that would not be too inaccurate either?
- A. Actually, sir, I believe I should point out that when he asked me whether I wanted to be demobilized it was a half-hour interview.
- Q. But you had reported to your wife that you had asked for your discharge?
- A. Just to my wife; that is right.
- Q. You had asked your superior officer for your discharge, and you reported that fact to your wife?
- A. That is right, sir.

Q. Then I say, would it be inaccurate for a person, knowing these facts, to say of you that you were in process of demobilization?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, would you explain to us how the information that I have called to your attention, which you say would not be inaccurate, could get on the books of the Russian Embassy?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. You don't know that, but nobody but you, your superior officer and your wife knew that you had applied for a discharge?

A. No, sir; I never mentioned it to anyone. It was a thought that came up when the routine order came out affecting demobilization. It was merely a talk for a few moments, and I was told I would be frozen and let it go at that.

Q. All I asked you is if anybody else knew?

A. No, sir; I am sorry, sir.

Q. Then the Russians had pretty good information? It was not very widespread if they knew that fact, was it?

A. I don't know. I mean if they have got that I don't know how they—

Q. If that information was limited to such a narrow circle as you say it was, somebody in that circle was communicating with somebody who was passing that on to the Russian Embassy? Doesn't that follow?

A. I don't know. All I know is it was merely a thought in my mind, as I say.

Q. You do not like to answer the question as put to you, do you?

A. I am sorry, sir. I don't know how it got there if it got there.

Q. Would you read the question.

Q. If that information was limited to such a narrow circle as you say it was, somebody in that circle was communicating with somebody who was passing that on to the Russian Embassy? Doesn't that follow?

Q. What do you say?

A. Well, in speaking—I don't think so, sir. I mean I am trying to think now of that particular point. I don't know. I know we were all talking of demobilization then.

Q. Captain Gottheil, is your wife a member of the Labour-Progressive Party?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. Is she sympathetic?

A. I think—I would say I would have sort of expressed her views before?

Q. Her views are much the same as yours?

A. I would think by and large.

Q. So she might have reported to the Burmans your intention to be discharged? Would that be so?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Could that have been so?

A. Well, as I remember I think I just wrote her and said there was a routine order out and I would like to get discharged. Whether she sent it on or not I don't know.

Q. Could it be so that she might have mentioned that fact to the Burmans?

A. It might be.

Q. It might have been. She knew Burmans in the summer of 1945, did she?

A. She knew Burman's wife. They worked in the same place.

Q. How long have they worked in the same place?

A. I would say about two years or so.

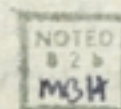
"The Burmans" are Samuel Sol Burman, reported on in Section III. 10 of this Report, and his wife Elsa Burman.

The channel by which the information endorsed on the document "*Task No. 2 of 15.6.45*" reached the Embassy seems obvious.

Being required by the terms of Order in Council P.C. 411 to "inquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated directly or indirectly secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be inimical to the safety and interests of Canada, to the agents of a foreign power" we think that Gottheil is not one of those who furnished information to the Russians. He was being cultivated for that purpose but there is no evidence that he did so.

SECTION V

THE FALSE PASSPORT



On the 29th of August, 1945, in a telegram from Colonel Zabotin to "The Chief of the Main Administration", identified by Gouzenko as Colonel-General Kouznetsov, Chief of the General Intelligence Headquarters at Moscow of the Red Army, Zabotin suggests that he be allowed to go to Moscow for a period of from two to three weeks. In the course of the telegram the following occurs:—

I would like to ~~fulfill~~ complete the fairly complicated task of obtaining ~~the~~ a passport for our man in America (the Director knows about ~~this~~ it) and after this to leave for the Centre. The receipt of the passport is expected in the next few days. I will ~~advise~~ report the receipt of the latter immediately.

*
*
*
*

The "Centre" referred to is Military Intelligence Headquarters, Moscow.

In his evidence with regard to this matter, Gouzenko said that the passport referred to was a passport for a Russian undercover agent then living in Los Angeles who went under the name of Witczak, (pronounced Vitzak), and that the efforts to obtain a Canadian passport for this man had been in progress for approximately half a year at the date of Colonel Zabotin's telegram. To obtain this passport Zabotin worked through Sam Carr. The full story with regard to this matter is as follows:

The real Witczak, whose full name is Ignacy Witczak, came from Poland and landed in Halifax from the S.S. *Frederick VIII* in April, 1930. He had been born in the village of Kurowo, Poland, on the 14th of October, 1906. From Halifax he proceeded to Toronto and after a short stay there went to the Leamington district of Ontario where he became a farm labourer.

In May of 1935 he applied for naturalization, and a certificate of naturalization was granted to him on the 3rd of March, 1936.

In February, 1937, Witczak desired to participate in the Spanish Civil War on the side of the Republican Government, and he applied for a Canadian passport on the 1st of March, 1937, his statutory declaration in connection therewith having been made previously on the 25th of February. The application was taken by a local steamship agent at Windsor. He, in turn, forwarded the documents to the French Line at Toronto, which forwarded them to the Passport Office at Ottawa. At that time of the year, when there was no work on the farm, Witczak was working in a shoe repair

* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.

shop in Windsor. The passport was in due course issued, after some correspondence between the Passport Office and the local manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Windsor, who had vouched for Witczak. It was dated the 12th of March, 1937, and was forwarded to the French Line at Toronto by letter dated the 13th of March, 1937.

Witczak himself, the bank manager, the steamship agent and the notary public before whom Witczak made his statutory declaration, all appeared and testified before us.

In due course Witczak, who was then and still is an unmarried man, proceeded to Spain as a member of the MacKenzie-Papineau Battalion of the International Brigade. At the military base of Albacete he and some others were relieved of their passports by an officer who stated that such documents should not be taken into the front line as they might be destroyed. When his term of service was through, Witczak applied for his passport but was told at Brigade headquarters that the trucks which had carried the passports had been bombed and that "probably" they had been destroyed. The same reason was given to a number of others for the non-return of their passports.

Witczak returned to Canada on the *Duchess of Richmond*, without his passport, arriving at Halifax on the 3rd of February, 1939. He did not at any time apply for a new passport. He did, however, apply for and receive a new naturalization certificate, which was issued on the 4th of March, 1941. His original certificate, he said, had been lost at Helicoursi, Spain, in 1938 while he was engaged in swimming a river.

The known facts as to "*our man in America*" to use the language of Col. Zabotin in his telegram of August 29th, 1945, may be sufficiently stated as follows:

The records of the United States immigration authorities show that on September 13, 1938, a man and a woman using the names "Ignacy Witczak" and "Bunia Witczak", giving their nationality as Canadian, landed in New York from the S.S. *Veendam* having sailed from Boulogne on September 3rd. On September 19, 1940, one Ignacy Samuel Witczak registered in Los Angeles, California, as an alien in the United States and in this declaration he described himself as "merchant" and stated he had "last arrived in the United States at Detroit, Michigan on September 25, 1938. I came in by railroad unknown". He also stated he had no relatives in the United States.

On the same date, September 19, 1940, Bunia Witczak made a similar declaration, but stated she had a husband living in the United States. Both

declarations showed both persons to be living at the same address in Los Angeles. The man's declaration also states that he was born at Kurowa on October 13, 1910, while the woman's states that she was born at Vilno, Poland on March 29, 1914. A search of the immigration records at Detroit for the relevant time shows no entry of these persons. This was to be expected.

The story now shifts to the files produced by Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa. Among these files there is a "dossier" on Sam Carr. The first document in the dossier is a form of registration card, upon which is pasted Carr's photograph. The card reads as follows:—

REGISTRATION CARD

No. _____

(Photo)

1. SURNAME, NAME, PATRONYM SAM CARR
2. PSEUDONYM "FRANK".
3. SINCE WHEN IN THE NET _____
4. ADDRESS:
 - a) OFFICE _____
 - b) HOME 14 Moutrose, TORONTO. Tel. Ll-7847 (brook).
5. PLACE OF WORK AND POSITION "LABOUR PROGR. PARTY" - polit. worker.
6. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS Financially secure, but takes money. It is necessary occasionally to help.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Detailed material on his biography is available in the CENTRE in the COMINTERN. Has an excellent knowledge of the Russian language, he graduated from the LENIN school in Moscow.

The file also contains a record of meetings and dates for meetings between Carr and other persons. In these notes Carr is referred to as "Sam" and also by the cover name of *Frank*. The narrative of events is best disclosed by a reference to these notes.

The first page of the notes made by Lt. Col. Motinov is headed "Miscellaneous" with the sub-heading "Sam, 14 Montrose, Lloydbrook, 7847". It then proceeds:—

14.6.44 The Commandor met Sam and agreed on meetings between him and Leon once in 3 months. The regular meeting was fixed for 15.9.44 at 21.00, Dominion Boulevard (opposite Windsor Hotel) in Montreal. On 15.9.44 to discuss:

1. Who prepares passports, i.e. what kind of people are they. Are they not the old shoemakers who a few years ago fell through.
2. To take money to the meeting.

In the future the meetings and extra calls are to take place in Toronto at 21.00 in the apartment.

Password—Leon to ring on the telephone Midway 9553 of doctor Harris, 279 College St., Toronto. "I want to say Hollow to Frank". Following this Leon goes out for the meeting at Eaton's Store (Corner College and Young).

Eric calls through Skelton.

13.9.44 to Leon 350 dollars for Sam. A receipt for 200 dollars received, 150 dollars in cash with Leon.

4.10.44 Sam informed that he has handed over the material to Ernst, that he will not be obtaining, he asked to communicate.

5.12.44 asked for a meeting through Foster.

8.12.44 he left— Met 11.12.44. Fixed for 16.12 in my city at 21.00 Somm. Bay.

Handed over 200 dollars. The passport has been detained. The forms were badly filled in. On the 16.12 he will give new ones. 16.12 at 21.00 I met (him) normally. He gave the new forms. We agreed on the transfer of Ernst. I gave the contact with MAT NANTINGALE. I made (him?) acquainted with doctor HARRIS HENRY. I set the next meeting for 20.1.45 at 21.00 at the old place near the hospital if doctor HARRIS does not change it.

(Sketch in original)

To assign the question of obtaining a certificate of naturalization and marriage.

20.1.45 meeting was missed, fixed for 7.3.45.

The regular meeting on 15.6.45 at 21.30 on Somerset at the corner of the park. The emergency on 21.6.45.

A call by telephone—by the hospital.

3.7.45—Meeting has taken place out of the ordinary schedule with respect to the passport. Everything was normal. The place—at the doctor's. Account of it see in telegram 5.7.45. Handed out 200 dollars.

17.7.45—Regular meeting in the apartment of the doctor. Time 21.00.

The meeting of 17.7.45 took place normally.

The regular meeting on 1.8.45 in Montreal at corner Sherbrooke and Guy near Medical Art. Bldg. Time 21.30.

Emergency meeting on 2.8.45 at the same place and at the same time.

Prior to the Toronto Telephone Directory issued in July, 1945, Sam Carr had resided at 14 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, his telephone number being Lloydbrook 7847. As shown by that directory, he was then living at 74 Rusholme Road, his telephone being the same number however.

The above notes are in the handwriting of Lieutenant-Colonel Motinov down to and including the words and figures "*20.1.45 meeting was missed, fixed for 7.3.45*", and the balance is in that of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogov. "*Commander*" is the cover name for the Assistant Chief of the First Intelligence at Moscow whose name is Milstein, while *Leon* is the cover-name for the First Secretary of the Embassy at Ottawa, Koudriavtsev. Milstein arrived in Canada under the cover-name of Milsky in the guise of a diplomatic courier. His purpose was to check up on the whole military spy system on the American continent. He came in company with another alleged courier who, Gouzenko says, was checking up on the parallel spy system operated by the N.K.V.D. on the American continent. Gouzenko did not know the name of this man. Milstein was in Ottawa for a period of about fifteen days.

As the above notes show, Milstein met Carr on the 14th of June, 1944, and arranged for future meetings between Koudriavtsev and Carr every three months, the next meeting being set for the 15th of September, 1944, in Montreal at the time and place indicated. The question of the issue of Canadian passports was to the fore as the object of these meetings.

The reference to "*old shoemakers*" is the expression used by Milstein, who reported his meeting with Carr directly to Moscow through Gouzenko. Gouzenko said in evidence:—

Q. Will you look at this in Exhibit 19-F:—

1. Who prepares passports, i.e. what kind of people are they. Are they not the old shoemakers who a few years ago fell through.

I understand that that is a literally correct translation, that the words '*old shoemakers*' are used?

A. That is right.

Q. Has it any other meaning in Russian?

A. It is the cover name for sabot or shoe, the cover name for passport. Shoemakers is the cover name for the man who can arrange to make these passports. In this case it is Sam Carr or somebody else who makes the passport, or it is the civil servant, the man who makes the passport, who is the shoemaker. That is a cover name.

Q. It says, 'Who prepared the passports.' Does that refer to the people who are working in the Passport Office. Check that over carefully?

A. I know what is here. This is by the Assistant Chief of the Intelligence Headquarters who arrived in Canada under cover as a diplomatic courier.

Q. Is that Milstein that you are referring to?

A. Milstein. He checked the whole intelligence system of Colonel Zabotin and he took very strong precautions. There was only one meeting with Sam Carr. He sent the details of that meeting to Moscow without the knowledge of Colonel Zabotin, he sent it through me. In that telegram he said that he talked about the trouble of getting a passport from here for a man who would be sent to Canada and to the United States. I remember the exact words in the telegram; he said that there were great possibilities of establishing this production of passports.

That telegram was sent under the name of the Chief of Intelligence in Moscow and he referred in general terms to the production of passports. When Milstein met him they had a conversation for not more than half an hour and he gave him the details about this production of passports. Then Lieutenant-Colonel Motinov mentioned this task which he must put to Sam Carr, to have passports prepared. The people who do that are really passport makers or "shoemakers"; and the old ones had failed.

Q. In other words, is this the sense of your answer, that that is directed to the type of clerk employed in the Passport Office, whether they were efficient or whether they were just people who had failed in other businesses or other walks of life?

A. Yes, it is like this: if these people who make up the passports for Sam Carr or for somebody else or for Moscow—it is obvious there were people in Canada or in this Passport Office who made up these passports before this time, but that was several years ago, and they had failed.

Q. They were no good?

A. They were discovered or the passports were discovered or something. They failed, so Moscow asked Motinov to be careful, to look up these new people.

Q. Do you mean that sometime before 1944 the Soviet Government had been getting false passports out of the Canadian Passport Office?

A. It is obvious.

Q. That is the meaning you take from that?

A. That is what I understand.

Q. Now in 1944 they wanted to know if the same people were still there?

A. That is right.

Q. Apparently the people with whom they had had dealings prior to 1944 were not satisfactory?

A. That is right.

Q. Or they had been discovered?

A. Yes, or the passport was discovered or the people were discovered. They had failed, the passports they made were not so good and they were discovered.

The "Doctor Harris" referred to is Henry Harris, an optometrist whose business address is 279 College St., Toronto, telephone Midway 9553. He resides in an apartment at 215 College St., Midway 6974, and he had occupied both the above premises for some years. Harris came to Canada about twenty-five years ago, having been born in New York of Russian parentage, and was naturalized in Canada about five years later. Harris says he has known Carr for about ten years and they are on very friendly, if not intimate, terms. Harris claims he first knew Carr as a salesman of advertising in Communist newspapers. Later Carr became a patient of Harris and ultimately contracted the habit of visiting Harris' office, as the latter put it,

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"possibly every day for the last five or six years, anyway". Carr is the National Organizer of the Labour-Progressive Party. We have no difficulty on the evidence in concluding that Harris is either a member of or an active sympathizer with that Party. He displayed the same furtiveness and lack of frankness on this subject as was displayed by a number of other witnesses with regard to this same matter.

It is apparent also from the passage in the above notes "*Eric calls through Skelton*" that Eric Adams (whose cover name was *Ernst* by which he is referred to later on in the document) was using his position on the staff of the Bank of Canada to place calls to Toronto over the private line of the bank for the purposes of the espionage organization. "*Through Skelton*" became clear to us through the evidence of Mr. D. A. Skelton, Research Adviser to the Bank of Canada, who stated that the Bank of Canada has direct line communication between Ottawa and Toronto, by which certain employees of the Bank are able to place direct calls to Toronto through the agency of the switchboard of the Bank in Toronto, which in turn connects the caller with local telephone numbers at that point. Adams was thus able to communicate with Harris and by using Mr. Skelton's name, he could cover up the fact that he was connected with these calls.

It is also apparent that *Foster* (J. S. Benning) was also being used in connection with these meetings.

The entry opposite 8.12.44 records a meeting with Sam Carr on the 11th of December, 1944, apparently in Toronto, at which Carr produced some passport forms which were "*badly filled in*", and as a result a new meeting was set for the 16th of the same month when new forms were to be produced. Arrangements were also made for a further meeting to be held on the 20th of January, 1945, "*at the old place near the hospital*", at which, if Carr himself did not attend, Harris would substitute for him and the subject to be discussed was "*the question of receiving the evidence of naturalization and marriage*". This reference is very significant, in that the real Witczak was an unmarried man who had been naturalized in Canada, while the spurious Witczak was married and had not been naturalized. The plotting, as will appear, was as to the best means by which the spurious Witczak could continue to impersonate the real, so as to obtain the benefit of the fact that a Canadian passport had been issued to the real Witczak, which passport, although it had expired in 1942, could be renewed at any time prior to March, 1947.

The notes indicate that the projected meeting in January, 1945, did not take place, but a new meeting was set for the 7th of March following, and a further meeting for the 15th of June in Ottawa on Somerset St. at the park. If for any reason the last mentioned meeting did not take place, there was in reserve an "emergency" meeting set for the 21st of June "by the hospital" which would be in Toronto.

Koudriavtsev left for London in the spring of 1945, at which time his place was taken by *Lamont*, the cover-name for Motinov. This change is indicated on a slip pasted on top of one of the pages of these notes which is in Motinov's writing and reads as follows:—

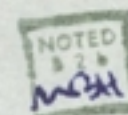
Urgent call for Sam. Is accomplished through the optical doctor Harris Henry, residing at 279 College St., Toronto. Lamont calls the doctor by teleph—Midway 95-53. Password—"I want to say Hollow to Frank". This is to mean that the meeting will take place in the hospital area, behind the Eaton Store on the corner of Yonge-College St. at 21.30.

(Sketch on original)

The meeting place in the vicinity of the hospital behind Eaton's College St. store is indicated in the notes by two sketches, one sketch on the slip and the other on the page proper, showing Yonge St. between King and College Streets and Eaton's store. The particular hospital referred to was evidently well known to those concerned, as it is not specifically indicated on these sketches. Both the Sick Children's Hospital and the Toronto General Hospital are in the vicinity.

The dossier also contains the following pages in Rogov's handwriting, and these notes indicate that *Brent*, that is Rogov, had taken over from Motinov on the 7th of May, 1945:—

COURSE OF MEETINGS



No. P.	No. P.	Substance of the meetings	Remarks
	1.	<p>Urgent call for Frank (through the doctor):</p> <p>(a) Ring on the telephone Midway-9553.</p> <p>(b) <u>Brent</u> says: "Hallo Dr. Henry. How are you? How is your wife?"</p> <p>(c) <u>The Doctor</u> answers: "Very well, I shall see you later." This means that the meeting shall take place at the corner of <u>Lowther and Admiral Rd</u> at <u>21.00</u>.</p> <p>Should, however, the doctor answer: "I am glad to see you again"—it means, that the meeting shall take place at the above mentioned place and at the same time, <u>but on the next day</u>.</p>	
	2.	<u>7.5.45</u> —The handing over took place of the Doctor from Lamont to Brent. The meeting took place near the hospital, everything was normal.	
	3.	<u>15.6.45</u> —The regular meeting took place at the corner of Somerset and the square (Park). Everything was normal. The doctor reported that no progress was made with the passport because of lack of authentic data (see telegram of 16.6.45).	<p><u>Handed out:</u></p> <p>To Frank— 200 dol.</p> <p>To the Doctor— 100 dol.</p> <p>The meeting took place through the doctor.</p>
	4.	<p>Regular meeting—17.7.45 } T=21.30</p> <p>Emergency meeting—24.7.45 }</p> <p>The place—by the hospital</p>	
	5.	<p><u>3.7.45</u>—An urgent meeting took place with regard to the passport. Also here, in the apartment of the doctor, got acquainted with Frank. Everything was normal (see telegram of 5.7.45).</p> <p>Regular meeting—17.7.45 } T=21.30</p> <p>Emergency meeting—24.7.45 }</p> <p>The place—in the apartment of the doctor.</p>	

COURSE OF MEETINGS

No. P.	No. P.	Substance of the meetings	Remarks
5.	17.7.45	<p>The usual meeting took place. Everything was normal (see telegram of 18.7.45). Regular meeting—1.8.45 } T=21.30 Emergency meeting—2.8.45 }</p> <p>The place—Montreal at the corner of Sherbrooke and Guy, near the Medical Art Bldg.</p>	<p>Handed out to Frank 200 dol.</p>
6.	1.8.45	<p>The regular meeting took place. Everything was normal. The doctor was at the meeting. All the business was transacted in the automobile.</p> <p>Handed over V . . . 's passport and four snapshots with his wife. Putting it completely into shape may be accomplished in the first half of September.</p> <p><u>The idea of the substitution:</u> The former photo of V. (not our man) is removed, in its place is put a photograph of our man with wife, but everything is dated from 1937. This is necessary in order to be watertight. After this the exchange is made for a new passport, for this it is necessary to fill out two questionnaires, which afterwards will be attached to the old one.</p> <p>Consequently it is necessary for V, to have signatures on four questionnaires, two of which are for the 1937 form and two for the exchange of 1945.</p> <p>In the case of an exchange it is necessary to find a reason for it. He (Frank) proposes to burn half of the passport, and to leave only the number, but this has not yet been decided; it is possible that it will not be necessary to do this, as the man who is doing the job will do everything himself and not depend on others.</p> <p>The executor has agreed to everything and is ready for the work.</p> <p>As to the costs, Frank confirmed once more that it will not be below three.</p>	<p>Gave a bottle of whisky.</p>

COURSE OF MEETINGS

No. P.	No. P.	Substance of the meetings	Remarks
		<p>Detailed material concerning the meeting, see telegram of 2.8.45.</p> <p>The regular meeting will take place through the doctor in our city.</p> <p>Regular meeting—8.8.45</p> <p>Place—Corner of Somerset and Metcalf (Ottawa)</p> <p>Time—21.30</p>	<p>The meeting proceeded normally. See the file of "the doctor."</p>

In the notes in the handwriting of Lt.-Col. Motinov already reviewed, a meeting was set for the 15th of June, 1945, in Ottawa. This meeting was kept apparently by Rogov, as his substitution for Motinov, as already mentioned, had taken place on the 7th of May. According to Rogov's notes the meeting on the 15th of June, 1945, was kept at the rendezvous in Ottawa which had been fixed as early as the 20th of January, 1945, and Harris attended with him in the place of Carr. The marginal note confirms that this meeting took place "*through Harris*" and it records that Rogov paid out \$300, of which \$200 was for Carr and \$100 was for Harris. At that meeting a new date was set for a meeting on the 17th of July in Toronto, which Rogov records as having taken place. Before the 17th of July, however, a special meeting appears to have taken place on the 31st day of July, recorded as number "4" of the above and also under date of 3.7.45 in the previous notes, at which meeting Rogov made the acquaintance of Carr.

At the meeting of the 17th of July, Rogov gave Carr another \$200 and a new date was set for the 1st of August, 1945, in Montreal with the 2nd of August "*in reserve*". The notes indicate that this meeting took place and that Harris was in Montreal for the occasion. At this meeting "*Task No. 3*" for Carr was evidently delivered. This document is in Colonel Zabotin's handwriting and reads as follows:—

TASK NO. 3 of "1.8.45"

1. Requirements which a person living as an "illegal" must meet (nationality, citizenship, occupation, education, knowledge of languages, family and financial conditions etc.)
2. Ways of legalisation (organization of a commercial undertaking, joining a business firm as a partner, what kind of firm, joining as a member any office, joining the army as a volunteer, accepting employment.)
3. Documents which an "illegal" must possess (passport, different kinds of certificates, references, recommendation letters, etc.)
4. More expedient methods to slip into the country.
5. To provide for secure living quarters and financial means during the period when the "illegal" gets acquainted with the local set-up and conditions.
- * The possibilities of attracting.
6. To reveal the channels of influence of the English government on the foreign policy of Canada.

* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.

7. Conditions of entry into the country and of moving about in the country.
8. Conditions of adaptation and living in the country.
9. Methods of work of the counter-espionage. The organization of the Federal and provincial counter-espionage services.

The intent of this document is manifest without comment.

On August 16, 1945, a further task was ready for Carr, along the same lines as Task No. 3. It reads:—

Assigned personally 16.8.45

The Task

1. To write a report on the technique of making up passports and other documents, indicating precisely who on your side (Frank's) is engaged in this activity.
2. What documents can be made and can be received through you.
3. To give a complete character outline of Prometheus, indicating his position, the department in which he works in the navy and also to write down his basic biographical facts, his home and office addresses and telephones.
4. The proposed place of work of Prometheus in the event of his demobilization.
5. Your possibilities regarding the selection of people in the General Staffs of the armed forces.

This was prepared for Carr in accordance with instructions to Zabotin in a cable from *The Director*, dated August 14, 1945, as follows:—

Supplement to No. 11438

11436

14.8.45

To Grant.

Reference No. 227.

1. There can be no further delay in obtaining the passport. Therefore the signature on the new application form should be made by Frank's man himself.

2. Prepare for the next regular mail a short report on the procedure of obtaining and putting into shape of passports and of the other documentation for our objectives, indicating exactly who on Frank's side will be engaging in this work.

10.8.45. Director.

Supplement: The pseudonym "Sam" has long ago been changed to "Frank". In the future use the latter.

10.8 Director

Grant

14.8.45

By the time the meeting of the 1st of August took place, plans for the issue of the fictitious passport to the spurious Witczak had become pretty definite. The sentence "I handed over V . . .'s passport" indicates clearly, we think, that Rogov handed over to Harris for delivery to Carr the original Canadian passport for the real Witczak, which had escaped the fate which the officer of the International Brigade in Spain had indicated to the real Witczak that it had suffered. There is no "W" in the Russian alphabet.

The plan as unfolded by the notes is that the picture of the real Witczak "*(not our man)*" on the files of the Passport Office, would be taken from those files and in its place would be substituted photographs of the spurious Witczak and his wife, but "*everything is dated from 1937*". After this had been done a new 1945 passport would be issued for the spurious Witczak on the basis that he was the holder of the earlier passport of 1937. To effect this it was necessary to have two 1937 forms and two 1945. One in each case would find its way to the Passport Office, and the other two would be kept. The manufactured 1937 form would be substituted for the original 1937 form on the file, and would be used as the basis for the issue of the new passport.

In anticipation that it might be necessary to surrender the old passport or to produce it for inspection at the Passport Office, Carr made the suggestion that it should be burned leaving nothing but the number and therefore nothing by which a comparison with the 1937 application, which would then be on file, would show to be wrong. The notes suggest that this might not be necessary as the person "*who is doing the job*" was going to see to everything, as events show he did. The price demanded for bringing about the issue of the forged passport which was "*not to be less than three*" was cleared up by Gouzenko as \$3,000.00. Sam Carr had originally demanded \$5,000.00, but Moscow, in a cable, said this sum was "*fantastic*" and Carr agreed to bring it about for "*not less than three*" thousand.

'The detailed material concerning the meeting' were apparently reported in a telegram to Moscow of the 2nd of August, 1945, which we do not have. The last recorded meeting was on the 8th of August in Ottawa and the marginal note indicates that it went off *"normally"*.

In a telegram of the 14th of August, 1945, to Zabolin *the Director* instructed him that *"there can be no further delay in obtaining the passport. Therefore the signature on the new application form should be made by Frank's man himself"*. Colonel Zabolin's telegram of the 29th of August, 1945, to Kouznetzev, to which we have already referred, indicated that Zabolin expected to receive the forged passport in a few days.

Gouzenko says that when this passport job was first presented to Carr, the latter demurred on the ground that the actual Witczak might be alive, and that this might prove embarrassing later on. This produced a cable from Moscow stating that the real Witczak had died in 1937 in the Spanish War and that Carr need not be afraid. The fictitious Witczak was at this time in attendance at a university in Los Angeles. From a further exchange of cables, Gouzenko learned that the signature of the fictitious Witczak differed from that on the 1937 application of the real Witczak in the files of the Passport Office. In view of this, Moscow directed that the signature on the new application must be forged by Sam Carr's man himself. At this time, Gouzenko said, the 1937 application had been abstracted from the files and was in Carr's possession. It was at this time evidently intended to have the fictitious Witczak apply for a renewal of passport and to replace the 1937 application, with the addition of the wife of the fictitious Witczak, on its file, in the meantime having substituted the pictures of the fictitious Witczaks for that of the real Witczak. This proved unsatisfactory as the photographs to be substituted were new and the paper of the 1937 application was old, and the contrast would arouse suspicion as the documents were being examined in the course of the passage of the renewal application through the Passport Office. Moscow, therefore, suggested the substitution of an entirely new application in place of the one on the files. This would require that it should be dated back. As will be seen this course was followed.

Gouzenko says that the false Witczak was regarded by Moscow as a very important agent whose continued presence in America was highly desirable, and that Colonel Zabolin had said that a payment of \$5,000.00 was a mere nothing in such circumstances.

Coming now to the Passport Office itself, investigation shows that the 1937 application of the real Witczak is missing from its file. In its place is